THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,069.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1864.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS

IMPAIRED SIGHT, MOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL APPECTIONS

THROAT,

CHRONIO CATARRE, CATARRE OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE,

TON OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE CURED, ROSSEYB STRAIGHTENED

IN ONE MINUTE, se of the Eye and Bar

> DR, VON BISENBERG, DR. VON EISENBERG. DR. VON EIBENBERG,

DR. VON EISENBERG, DR. VON EISENBERG,

urgical and Practical Observations on the

BROADWAY. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. [From the Journal of Commerce.] CARR OF HUTCHINGS. THE "LIGHTNING CAL

CULATOR."

es. To such we would say trifle not with ecd men, but consult, without unnecessary delay

> DEAFNESS CURED. DEAFNESS CURED. DEAPNESS CURED. [From the Pribuse.] BARS TO THE DEAP.

of hard names to the general reader. But he detected a saight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, m infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly 68 all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to per-Seet health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this care, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his tation. Let him that bath not care, hear.

[From the Christian Times:] LIGHT RESTORED. CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the mosaportant and meet valued. In proportion as this sente we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destiand how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Ensewed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, ciethed beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which

As inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties of a cold, we endured a through the spring, with the etniment Summer resurned but not our wonted sight. That might have been the result, either of further neglect

in his own family had recently been treated with entire ess by Dr. Von Risenberg, of this city. Satisfying our seder his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally satirely free from inflammation. The dector says that the optic herve has been weakened and the setting account a chronic inflammatory state, ofere ours. Having obtained the much desired regist, was take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the takent of Dr Ven Bisenberg, and of calling to it the at-tention of others who may be audiering from a similar or eren worke condition of their eyen. It is said that Provi-Wate that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer petale than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that se we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of steton, the progress of science keeps pace with those ten-

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as the great exponent of SPORTS AND PASTIMES for the PEOPLE—as the palladium of our DRAMATIC GREAT NESS.

in justice to those was in justice to those was ac stage, that was a stage, that was made memorable by Mr. "We Arm "We Ar

that "Biernal vigilance is the price of liberty."
And we hold this fact to be one of those self-evide truths to be found in that Declaration of Independen which traiters are now endeavoring to render null and verible the main object of our present discourse, as Hene would say, is to inform the world that

WILL BE SOLD AT THE SAME PRICE And that price is six cents per copy.

them a LARGER AND BALLER paper, and for the same price as heretofore charged. And Yea, we come out big and sirong and justy, and, to borrow once more from the classics, we exclaim— "We dety competition—we challenge comparison, and we court opposition. Which we do no such thing.

But to "return to our muttons," as the gent

THE AMERICAN THEATRICAL AND SPORTING Is now for sale by all newsdealers at bome and abroad

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THE PEOPLE'S PATORITE SPICY FAFER.

tatecription price-Three Dallars per year. THE CLIPPER NOW READY. PRIOR BIA

PRANK QUEEN,

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Ratter and Proprietor,

Rew York. PRICE SIX CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Exciting Debate in the House on the Resolution to Expel Mr. Long.

Fernando Wood's Views on the Question.

The Position of the War Democracy.

Squabble Between Senators Grimes and Hale.

A New Plan for Administering the Affairs of the Navy Department.

The National Bank Bill Again Before

the llouse.

Official Report on the Florida Campaign,

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1864. THE DEBATE ON THE EXPULSION OF REPRESENTA

All the galleries, and even the lobbles of the House, were sion resolution of Speaker Colfax. The outsiders crowded difficulty obtain ingress or egress. The preliminary the time to which its consideration had been postponed the debate began. It lasted until after five e'clock, when

those which they now hold. So absorbing was the in-terest feit in this debate that the Senate was obliged to

few hisses from the opposition side at a remark about McClellan and Fitz John Porter bringing the rebele to the

eleven without taking a vote. At balt-past ten the crowd

Mr. Dumont, of Indiana, closed the debate for to nigh in a rambling and somewhat incoherent speech in favo of the resolution, which caused considerable amusement The subject is expected to occupy most of the time to morrow, when it is probable a vote will be taken and the affair terminated. There is not the elightest chance of THE CURRENCY EILL AGAIN BEFORE THE HOUSE The Currency bill introduced to the House to day by

as that which has just been defeated in the House. It will be considered on Saturday next. A similar bill it can be considered in both Houses at the same time. OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE

CONSTITUTION.

The resolutions introduced to day in the House by Mr tution, is evidently intended to commit the opposition in advance against the amendment which has presed the Secate by so large a majority. This explains the auxiety manifested by certain opposition members to have a direct vote taken upon it to-day. It will now be some time before any vote can be bad upon it, and in the meantime it is probable that the amendment will have passed the House.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commodore Ringgold has been ordered to special duty Commander John Down has been ordered to the steamer F. R. Coyler. Lieutenant Commander Charles S. Norten has also been ordered to the Cuyler.

The sales of ten-forty bonds exceed expectation. The recent domands have reached the full capacity of the de-

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SCRAIG.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1864.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ALALERY OF THESON.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mane., presented the first actual report of the National Academy of Besign, and moved the printing of 1,500 copies.

THE GOODWAR INTLA RUBBEN PATENT.

Mr. COWAN, (rep.) of Pa., presented a remonstrance of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and of several rathroads in that State, including the Philadelphia. Wilmington and Haitimore Relifected Company, against the extension of the Goodwar India rubber patent.

A FIRM WANTER AT LIWES, PELAWARN.

Also a memorial from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia for a suitable pier in the Delaware river at Lewes, Delaware.

Reford on the Late Market Extension of the Religious and Philadelphia for a suitable pier in the Delaware river at Lewes, Delaware.

REPORT OF THE LATE MILITARY EXPEDITION INTO FLOR DA. Mr. Walle, (rep.) of Ohio.

REFORM ON THE LATE MILITARY EXPERITION INTO FLORIDA.

Mr. WARE, (rep.) of Obio, from the Committee on the Consociot of the War, made a report, with the evidence in the case, in relation to the late military expedition into Florida, which was ordered to be printed. He submitted a resolution also, for printing five thousand extra copies, which goes to the Committee on Finding.

ARRIMANTO VITTERAN VOLUNTERS EXCHANGE.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee reported without amondment the bid to organize a regiment of vetera nyolanteer engineers.

Analytics of the System of Deliver Indians.

On motion of Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present system of Indian traders, which was reforred.

Mr. Half offered various amendments, proposed by the Maxal Committee, which were adopted.

The amendment appropriating \$130,000 to purchase land for the extension of the wharf at the Charlestown Navy Yard was debated at considerable length by Messre. liabs, Respenden, Summer, Concess, Havis and Sherman. The ayes and nose were called on this last amendment, but, he quorum voting, or motion, the Senate additional.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1864. On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, (opp.) of Ind., the Journal Mr. Harris, of Maryland, on Saturday used the word

OFFICIAL ENFORT OF THE BATTLE OF CHAPTANOOGA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE RETTLE OF CHAPTANOOGA.

The SPEARING inid before the House General Grant's report of the battle of Chattanooga, and the reports of the sub-commanders, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hoofer, (rep.) of Mass, introduced the National Bank or Carrency bill, the consideration of which was postponed till Saturday.

NAMY YAND AND REFOT ON THE DMAWARE RIVES.

Mr. HOMMALL, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report a bill for the locating of a Davy yard and depot on the Delaware river, in Pendsylvania.

Debate rising, the resolution lies over.

This SCHEMAL OF JONIC. RIVES.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Stevens (rep.) of Pa., it was resolved that when the House shall adjourn on Tuesday it be to Thursday, in order to enable members to attend the funeral of John C. Rives, late an officer of the House.

DEMOCRATIO DETORION TO AN AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. CRAYNNS, (opp.) of ind., offered the following resolutions, and rioyed the "previous question" upon them.
The motion for the "previous question" was decided in the negative, by 42 against 74.

Debate arising, the resolutions went over.
The resolutions of Mr. Crayens are as follows:—
Resolved. That is, the present condition of the country, when the passions of the people are inflamed and their previous are excited, it is devise and diaperous to attempt on airc or amend the constitution of the Chines States; the ample power is contained within its limits, as it now exists, to protect and defend the unional life, and that the exercise of power not warranted by its provisions would be to enter the field of revolution and dangerous to the liberties of the people, feeding to the establishment of a military despoision and the limit overthrow of free government in America.

Resolved, That any attempt by Congress to reduce States to the condition of Territories is an odicus and as revolutionary in its character and tendency as secession itself.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the government in listen on the condition of proposition for reconfliction that law to and consider and proposition for reconfliction that law to and consider and proposition for reconfliction that law the clered by the insurrents which does not know the markets gainstill before our bag in this hour of peril to an country.

which was referred to the Committee on Navel Affairs—
First—Bat the chiefe of the bureaus of yards and dooks, of enthustonts and recruming, of navigation, of ordnance, of enthustonts and recruming, of navigation, of ordnance, of construction Naul repair, and of steam engineering, while a floate of Navel Administration, worded every high the Naul of the Naul Committee of the Naul repair, and of steam engineering, while the Naul repair and of steam engineering, while the Naul repair and of the navel creating to caval egistation, the construction and engineering and every largest of the Naul Received of Naul and examined by him relating to caval egistation, the construction and engineers of very largest and other navel examined the navel force in time of war. All such confines shall be recorded.

There we reseased of war and the built or materially aftered, nor any gumes of new construction of the navel force of any purmanent structure for the navel service encounted, until the part of the structure for the navel service encounted, until the part of the structure for the navel service encounted, until the part of the structure for the navel service encounted, until the part of the structure for the navel service encounted, until the part of the structure for the navel service of the Secretary; or stall any painted invention to be begin or adopted for the navel cover without first, the opinion of the Board naving been taken and all experiments directed to test in entire the secretary and submitted to the Honri or members thereof entired by the Secretary and submitted to the Board or its control thereof.

**Part All in its times for plant or proposals for any of

The House resumed the consideration of the following

day, namely:—

Whereas, on the 8th day of April, 1884, when the House of Representatives was in Committee of the Whele on the State of the Union, Alexander Long, a representative in Congress from the Second district of Ohio, declared himself in layor of recognizing the independent nationality of the so-called confederacy pow in arms against the Union; and whereas, the said so called confederacy thus sought to be recognized and established on the rulus of a dissilved or destroyed Union has, as its chief officers, civil and military, those who have added perlary to their treason, and who seek to obtain success for their parioidal efforts by the killing of the loyal soldiers of the nation who are seeking to save it from destruction; and whereas the oath required of all members, and taken by the said Alexander Long on the first day of the present Congress, declares that he has vehiclarily given no ad, countenance, counsel or ecouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, thereby declaring that such conduct is regarded as inconsistent with membership in the Con-

House would consider the resolution with deliberation, and in cool blood. He thought the mover of the resolulanguage for which it was proposed to expel his colleague. He did not understand that his colleague bad expressed a desire for the success of the Confederate cause over the armies for the United States. He did not understand his colleague to express any want of sympathy for the success of the Union, but he understood him simply to express the opinion he had formed by his own reflections, and that he came to the conclusion it would be better, as a cheice of evils, to recognize the confederacy than to pursue the war for the purpose of conquest and subigation with all the attendant evils. He did not concur with his colleague. If he believed his colleague had come into the House and maintained the cause of the public enemy, thus showing an absence of good faith to this government, he would regard him as unworthy of a seat in this House; but if his colleague had only erred in judgment he was disposed to look upon him with that degree of charity which all human beings require should be extended to them. His colleague had untered no novel opinions when he said he would prefer recognition to subjugation. He did not believe the House, in a moment of passion and parcaym of anger chould expel a member, or should put a tarnish on his character because he entertained and expressed opinions with the usual freedom of debate, because they did not comport with the better sense of a majority of this house.

Mr. Stevene, (rep.) of Pa., said during his absence

and that attitude; and yet some—

Mr. Cox, (opp.) of Otho, said that he had given the very words of the gentleman from Fenosylvana (Mr. Stevens), who now charged him with jerverting his language.

Mr. Strews said he began no personnilities and would not indulge in them. He repeated, that he had assumed that as beligeronts for their crimes and treason they deserved to be punished by-the sword and vidence as traitors should be. But the admission of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Long) that, being a de facie government, they ought to be permitted questly to cut themselves from this government, he (Mr. Stevens) protected against being linked with such an infamous purpose. The gentleman (Mr. Cox) had endeavored to assimilate his views proce without nonthimeth.

Mr. Cox said that his colleague (Mr. Long), to his speech, now declared to be so chonxons, based hig argument on the doctrines of the gentleman from Pfinnsylvania (Mr. Stevens), in which the latter declared "the Southern States were independent now for the purpose of war and sublugation".

Mr. Strawss.—I understand cow Low perfectly easy it is for the devil to quote Scripture and pervert it. (Laughter and appliance). So man would do! who was compared to address the House. He said, doubtless the country had viewed with profound regret the proceedings of this House on less Saturday. It was humiliating to him as a member of an American Coagress to witness this continued trifling from day to-day when the country was believing topletable or war and of the devent of the remover with the country was believed to globe the remove of the devent of the remover of the position. And what are we doing We are here, opening court for the trial and punishment of members for the exercise of rights of which God alone can deprive them. It is a disgrace to the age we live in, and all indequate compoundation. How the reproduction are here, opening court for the trial and punishment of members for the country was considered and to recipited and unprecedented easing the allowing the s

say you are not authorized to deny for anybody. (Cambo order).

Mr. Franzando Wood resumed, saying that the Secretary of the Treasury would not deny the fact, and he was surprised that any denial of it would be made here. He pursued his remarks at some length, and caused to be read from a campaign decument views attributed to leading republicans, in favor of a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Staviding's—(rep.) of Ohio—name being mentioned in connection with others, that gentleman denied the statement attributed to him as false, come from what quarter it might.

Mr. Wood said he was not in favor of recognition, but advocated the sending of commissioners to Riemmond.

longer the representatives of free people, and would be fit instruments to be made the siaves of others." He (Mr. Voorhees) adopted these words, and would stand by them in behalf of the Union and in behalf of every man in this House. Mr. Voorhees then proceeded to discuss the question before the House, holding that the rules of the House were sufficient to protect its decorum and the personal relations of gentlemen. Enforce, then, the rules of the House. A man has a right to express his piblic centiments in a proper manner. This was all that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Long) had done. He had listened to the remarks of Mr. Schenck about "copper-beads" and 'sneeking out of their holes." Such language as he (Mr. Schenck) used would better become the barroom of some boilitest gathering, where, he (Mr. Voorhees) should judge from the remarks of the gentleman (Mr. Schenck), he would be more at home than in the society of gentlemen. His colleague (Mr. Colfax) had placed himself in the position of a public accuser, and in this connection Mr. Voorhees spoke of his colleague (Mr. Colfax) having recommonded the "Hedger Book," incited to moby and rotes and led to invasion and massacre. Yet his colleague (Mr. Colfax), with his benevolent contensace, could not endure the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Long.) Mr. Voorhees then referred to the fact that in the year 1847 Mr. Schonck advocated the wilhdrawing of ur troops from Mexico, while his colleague in the Senate (Mr. Cowins), acting in the same spirit, said that "where he a Mexican he would welcome pour troops with bloody hands to hospitable graves." Were the Mexicans—a mongrei, miscegenated people—any better than Southern men! He (Mr. Voorhees) made a further response to Mr. Schouck, and concluded by saying that he (Mr. Voorhees) manners and contensate the men and the second of the proposal stone of the Mr. Schoeck) saids to be cause he (Mr. Voorhees) made a further response to Mr. Korthees); but he supposed that he (Mr. Schoeck) saids to cause he (Mr. Voorhees)

EVENING SESSION.

the issue was made in the indiana campaign of 1862. His democratic colleagues in and out of the conven-His democratic colleagues in and out of the conven-tion claimed that they were for a more vigor-ous prosecution of the war than the republicane, But on the vote to expel the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Harris) these gentlemen were tound on the opposite side. If Old General Jackson had been in power, instead of being centured merely, the traitor would have been in the Old Capitol prison. (Applause.) Mr. PENCLEMON (opp.) of Ohio, raised the question that calling the gentleman from Maryland traitor was un-parliamentary language. Mr. Harnis, (opp.) of Md., (to Mr. Orth)—Yes are a liar.

Mr. Hanns, (opp.) of Md., (to Mr. Orth)—Yes are a flar.

Mr. Onen replied that the vile slobbering of one convicted of treason fell silent at his feet. He alluded briefly to his colleague (Mr. Voorhees), and confessed with sorrow that his colleague was sustained by his constituents, and in a colusion said he was for continuing the war antil the supremacy of the constitution and the laws was axiencedfover every inch of American foll.

Mr. Kannan, (opp.) of N. Y., and, in the course of his remarks, if ten him combine to resist the laws of the United States, the government has a right, and it is in day, to put them down. So if a million of most combine within a State, its day is the same. We have nothing within a State, its day is the same. We have nothing with individual men. We are dealing with those was